This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

MARITIME QUARANTINES

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF

APRIL 3, 1893

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1893

1665
U5A
1893

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

U.S.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

MARITIME QUARANTINES

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

APRIL 4, 1893.

LAW LIBRARY

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

B

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Document No. 1596.
Marine-Hospital Service.

LANE LIBRARY

5665
158
1893

LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MARITIME QUARANTINES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
April 4, 1893.

To Officers of the Treasury Department, Maritime Quarantine Officers in the United States, Consular Officers, and others concerned:

Pursuant to act of February 15, 1893, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," the quarantine laws in force are published, and the following regulations made thereunder for the government of domestic ports are hereby promulgated.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM EXISTING LAWS.

[Extracts from the Revised Statutes.]

SEC. 4794. There shall be purchased or erected, under the orders of the President, suitable warehouses, with wharves and inclosures, where merchandise may be unladen and deposited, from any vessel which shall be subject to a quarantine or other restraint, pursuant to the health-laws of any State, at such convenient places therein as the safety of the public revenue and the observance of such health-laws may require.

SEC. 4795. Whenever the cargo of a vessel is unladen at some other place than the port of entry or delivery under the foregoing provisions, all the articles of such cargo shall be deposited, at the risk of the parties concerned therein, in such public or other warehouses or inclosures as the collector shall designate, there to remain under the joint custody of such collector and of the owner, or master, or other person having charge of such vessel, until the same are entirely unladen or discharged, and until the articles so deposited may be safely removed without contravening such health-laws. And when such removal is allowed, the collector having charge of such articles may grant permits to the respective owners or consignees, their factors or agents, to receive all merchandise which has been entered, and the duties accruing upon which have been paid, upon the payment by them of a reasonable rate of storage; which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury for all public warehouses and inclosures.

24927

SEC. 4796. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, wh
conformity to such quarantines and health laws requires it, a
spect to vessels subject thereto, to prolong the terms limite
entry of the same, and the report or entry of their cargoes, an
or dispense with any other regulations applicable to such r
entries. No part of the cargo of any vessel shall, however, in
be taken out or unladen therefrom, otherwise than is allowe
or according to the regulations hereinafter established.

SEC. 4797. Whenever by the prevalence of any contagious
demic disease in or near the place by law established as th
entry for any collection district, it becomes dangerous or inco
for the officers of the revenue employed therein to continu
charge of their respective offices at such port, the Secreta
Treasury, or, in his absence, the First Comptroller, may dire
moval of the officers of the revenue from such port to any other
venient place, within, or as near as may be to, such collection
And at such place such officers may exercise the same powers,
be liable to the same duties, according to existing circumstan
the port or district established by law. Public notice of any
moval shall be given as soon as may be. [See § 1776.]

SEC. 4798. In case of the prevalence of a contagious or epid
ease at the seat of Government, the President may permit a
the removal of any or all the public offices to such other
places as he shall deem most safe and convenient for condu
public business. [See § 1776.]

SEC. 4799. Whenever, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, o
of his death, or inability, of the senior associate justice of the
Court, a contagious or epidemic sickness shall render it haz
hold the next stated session of the court at the seat of Governm
chief or such associate justice may issue his order to the marsh
Supreme Court, directing him to adjourn the next session of
to such other place as such justice deems convenient. The mar
thereupon adjourn the court, by making publication thereof
more public papers printed at the seat of Government from th
shall receive such order until the time by law prescribed for c
ing the session. The several circuit and district judges shal
tively, under the same circumstances, have the same power, by
means, to direct adjournments of the several circuit and distri
to some convenient place within their districts respectively. [Se

SEC. 4800. The judge of any district court, within whose dis
contagious or epidemic disease shall at any time prevail, so
opinion, to endanger the lives of persons confined in the priso
district, in pursuance of any law of the United States, may d
marshal to cause the persons so confined to be removed to the
jacent prison where such disease does not prevail, there to be
until they may safely be removed back to the place of their
finement. Such removals shall be at the expense of the Unite

SEC. 4263. The master of any vessel employed in transpor
sengers between the United States and Europe is authorized to
good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among the passe
will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to
he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purp
posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place acc
such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during

age. Such master shall cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed are required to construct the decks and all parts of the apartments so that they can be thoroughly cleansed; and also to provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. The master shall also, when the weather is such that the passengers can not be mustered on deck with their bedding, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent. And for each neglect or violation of any of the provisions of this section the master and owner of any such vessel shall be severally liable to the United States in a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered in any circuit or district court within the jurisdiction of which such vessel may arrive or from which she is about to depart, or at any place where the owner or master may be found.

[Extract from act August 1, 1888.]

Whenever any person shall trespass upon the grounds belonging to any quarantine reservation, * * * such person trespassing, * * * shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not more than thirty days, or shall be punished by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. And it shall be the duty of the United States attorney in the district where the misdemeanor shall have been committed to take immediate cognizance of the offense, upon report made to him by any medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, or by any officer of the customs service, or by any State officer acting under authority of section five of said act.

[Extract from act March 27, 1890.]

SEC. 2. That any officer, or person acting as an officer, or agent of the United States at any quarantine station, or other person employed to aid in preventing the spread of such disease, who shall willfully violate any of the quarantine laws of the United States, * * * or any lawful order of his superior officer or officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That when any common carrier or officer, agent, or employé of any common carrier shall willfully violate any of the quarantine laws of the United States, * * * such common carrier, officer, agent, or employé shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

AN ACT granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service.

[Approved, February 15, 1893.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place to

enter any port of the United States except in accordance with th
visions of this act and with such rules and regulations of Stat
municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, o
sistent with, this act; and any such vessel which shall enter,
tempt to enter, a port of the United States in violation thereo
forfeit to the United States a sum, to be awarded in the discret
the court, not exceeding five thousand dollars, which shall be
upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper
court of the United States. In all such proceedings the United
district attorney for such district shall appear on behalf of the
States; and all such proceedings shall be conducted in accordan
the rules and laws governing cases of seizure of vessels for viola
the revenue laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any
place in the United States shall be required to obtain from the
vice-consul, or other consular officer of the United States at the
departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has b
tailed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health, in du
in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, settin
the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it ha
respects complied with the rules and regulations in such ca
scribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said ve
cargo, passengers, and crew; and said consular or medical offic
quired, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satis
the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his ser
that behalf he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees
by lawful regulation be allowed, to be accounted for as is req
other cases.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to detail any
officer of the Government to serve in the office of the consu
foreign port for the purpose of furnishing information and ma
inspection and giving the bills of health hereinbefore mentione
vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without suc
health, and entering any port of the United States, shall forf
United States not more than five thousand dollars, the amo
determined by the court, which shall be a lien on the same,
covered by proceedings in the proper district court of the Unit
In all such proceedings the United States district attorney
district shall appear on behalf of the United States; and all
ceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and
erning cases of seizure of vessels for violation of the revenu
the United States.

SEC. 3. That the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine
Service shall, immediately after this act takes effect, examine
antine regulations of all State and municipal boards of he
shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury,
with and aid State and municipal boards of health in the exe
enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and
ecution and enforcement of the rules and regulations made b
retary of the Treasury to prevent the introduction of con
infectious diseases into the United States from foreign cou
into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia fro
State or Territory or the District of Columbia; and all rule
ulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury shall operate

and in no manner discriminate against any port or place; and at such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under State or municipal authority, where such regulations are, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and at such ports and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State or municipality which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, make such additional rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State or Territory or the District of Columbia from another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and when said rules and regulations have been made they shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities, where the State or municipal health authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and regulations the President shall execute and enforce the same and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessels sail from any foreign port or place to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, her cargo, passengers, and crew; which shall be published and communicated to and enforced by the consular officers of the United States. None of the penalties herein imposed shall attach to any vessel or owner or officer thereof until a copy of this act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been posted up in the office of the consul or other consular officer of the United States for ten days, in the port from which said vessel sailed; and the certificate of such consul or consular officer over his official signature shall be competent evidence of such posting in any court of the United States.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to perform all the duties in respect to quarantine and quarantine regulations which are provided for by this act, and to obtain information of the sanitary condition of foreign ports and places from which contagious and infectious diseases are or may be imported into the United States, and to this end the consular officer of the United States at such ports and places as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports and places at which they are respectively stationed, according to such forms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall also obtain, through all sources accessible, including State and municipal sanitary authorities throughout the United States, weekly reports

of the sanitary condition of ports and places within the United States, and shall prepare, publish, and transmit to collectors of customs and to State and municipal health officers and other sanitarians weekly abstracts of the consular sanitary reports and other pertinent information received by him, and shall also, as far as he may be able, by means of the voluntary coöperation of State and municipal authorities, of public associations, and private persons, procure information relating to the climatic and other conditions affecting the public health, and shall make an annual report of his operations to Congress, with such recommendations as he may deem important to the public interest.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time issue to the consular officers of the United States and to the medical officers serving at any foreign port, and otherwise make publicly known, the rules and regulations made by him, to be used and complied with by vessels in foreign ports, for securing the best sanitary condition of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers, and crew, before their departure for any port in the United States, and in the course of the voyage; and all such other rules and regulations as shall be observed in the inspection of the same on the arrival thereof at any quarantine station at the port of destination, and for the disinfection and isolation of the same, and the treatment of cargo and persons on board, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases; and it shall not be lawful for any vessel to enter said port to discharge its cargo, or land its passengers, except upon a certificate of the health officer at such quarantine station certifying that said rules and regulations have in all respects been observed and complied with, as well on his part as on the part of the said vessel and its master, in respect to the same and to its cargo, passengers, and crew; and the master of every such vessel shall produce and deliver to the collector of customs at said port of entry, together with the other papers of the vessel, the said bills of health required to be obtained at the port of departure and the certificate herein required to be obtained from the health officer at the port of entry, and that the bills of health herein prescribed shall be considered a part of the ship's papers, and when duly certified to by the proper consular or other officer of the United States, over his official signature and seal, shall be accepted as evidence of the statements therein contained in any court of the United States.

SEC. 6. That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine station, where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of an infected vessel at a national quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at such station that the vessel, cargo, and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be admitted to entry to any port of the United States named with the certificate. But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station.

SEC. 7. That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of the existence of cholera or other infectious or contagious diseases in a foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the United States, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the President shall have power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 8. That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings and disinfecting apparatus at a State quarantine station, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to receive them and to pay a reasonable compensation to the State for their use, if in his opinion they are necessary to the United States.

SEC. 9. That the act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States, and to establish a national board of health," approved March 3, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to obtain possession of any property, furniture, books, paper, or records belonging to the United States which are not in the possession of an officer of the United States under the Treasury Department which were formerly in the use of the National Board of Health or any officer or employé thereof.

PREAMBLE.

1. At or convenient to the principal ports of the United States quarantine stations should be equipped with all appliances for the inspection and treatment of vessels, their passengers, crews and cargoes.

2. At all other ports where such provisions have not been made inspection stations should be maintained.

3. An inspection service should be maintained at every port throughout the year.

4. At a fully equipped quarantine station there should be adequate provision for boarding and inspection, apparatus for mechanical cleaning of vessels, apparatus for steam disinfection, apparatus for disinfection with sulphur dioxide, apparatus for disinfecting solutions, hospitals for contagious and doubtful cases, detention barracks for suspects, bathing facilities, crematory, and sufficient supply of good water.

5. The personnel of quarantine stations in the yellow-fever zone and on fruiters for southern ports should be immune against yellow fever.

6. At quarantine stations all articles liable to convey infection should be handled only by the employés of said station unless the services of the crew are indispensable.

7. Vessels having been treated at national quarantine stations that are located a considerable distance from the ports of entry of said vessels may be inspected by the local quarantine officer, and if for any sanitary reason it is considered inadvisable to admit the vessel he should report the facts immediately to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., detaining the vessel pending his action.

8. The following regulations are the required minimum standard and do not prevent the addition of such other rules as, for special reasons, may be legally made by State or local authorities.

REGULATIONS FOR MARITIME QUARANTINE AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

ARTICLE I.—INSPECTION.

1. Vessels arriving at ports of the United States under the following conditions shall be inspected by a quarantine officer prior to entry.*

A. Any vessel with sickness on board.

B. All vessels from foreign ports.

Exceptions.—Vessels not carrying passengers on inland waters of the United States. Vessels from the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of British America, provided they do not carry persons or effects of persons nonresident in America for the ninety days next preceding arrival, and provided always that the port of departure be free from quarantinable disease. Vessels from other foreign ports via these excepted ports shall be inspected.

C. Vessels from foreign ports having entered a port of the United States without complete discharge of passengers and cargo. Such vessels shall be subject to a second inspection before entering any other port. Vessels from ports suspected of infection with yellow fever, having entered a port north of the southern boundary of Maryland without disinfection, shall be subjected to a second inspection before entering any port south of said latitude during the quarantine season of such port.

2. The inspection of vessels required by these regulations shall be made between sunrise and sunset, except in case of vessels in distress.

3. The quarantine officer shall at once demand from the master the prescribed bill of health. Should the vessel have no bill of health, the fact shall be reported at once to the collector of customs.

4. In making the inspection of a vessel, the bill of health and crew and passengers' lists and manifests, and, when necessary, the ship's log, shall be examined, together with the clinical record of all cases treated in hospital during the voyage. The crew and passengers shall be mustered and examined and compared with the lists and manifests, and any discrepancies investigated.

ARTICLE II.—QUARANTINE.

1. For the purpose of these regulations the quarantinable diseases are cholera (cholerine), yellow fever, smallpox, plague, and typhus fever.

2. Vessels arriving under the following conditions shall be placed in quarantine:

A. With quarantinable disease on board.

B. Having had such on board during the voyage or within thirty days next preceding arrival; or, if arriving in the quarantine season having had yellow fever on board after March 1 of the current year unless satisfactorily disinfected thereafter.

C. Vessels having had cholera on board within six months, unless satisfactorily disinfected thereafter.

D. From ports *infected* with yellow fever, cholera, plague, or when typhus fever prevails in epidemic form, coming directly or via another

*At ports at which there is no quarantine officer any physician authorized by the surveyor or collector of customs for the purpose of making inspection shall be considered as a quarantine officer *pro tem.*

foreign port, or via United States ports, unless disinfected as prescribed by the United States quarantine regulations; also vessels from noninfected ports but bringing persons or cargo from places infected with cholera, yellow fever, plague, or where typhus fever prevails in epidemic form, except as subsequently noted.

E. Vessels from ports in the West Indies on the east coast of America between 23° 30′ N. and 32° S. latitude, and from the west coast of Africa between 23° 30′ N. and 10° S. latitude, except such as are known and declared by the Supervising Surgeon-General to be free from infection, arriving at any port in the United States.

Exceptions.—The following exceptions may be made to Rules D and E with regard to vessels from ports quarantined against on account of yellow fever:

(1) Vessels arriving during certain seasons of the year, to wit, from November 1 to May 1, may be admitted to entry.

(2) Vessels bound for ports in the United States north of the southern boundary of Maryland, with good sanitary condition and history, having had no sickness on board at ports of departure en route or on arrival, provided they have been five days from last infected or suspected port, may be allowed entry at port of destination. But if said vessels carry passengers destined for places south of this latitude, the baggage of said passengers shall be disinfected.

(3) A vessel calling for orders, supplies, or coaling only may be allowed to proceed, unless there is a quarantinable disease on board at the time, or such disease has been on board at ports en route or at ports of departure, and when she is believed to be infected, in which case coal or supplies by barge can be towed to her, and she can take the coal or supplies from the barge with her own crew; but the local health officer at the port shall allow no person or dunnage from such vessel to go ashore.

(4) Vessels not carrying passengers nor having carried passengers from one port to another and having held no communication with any other vessel engaged in the fruit trade, carrying only fruit, unwrapped rubber, or specie, from ports known to be healthy, and so declared by the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S., may be admitted to entry without detention, provided they have complied in every respect with the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury for such ports.

3. Persons who arrive on vessels coming from any port or place where smallpox is prevailing in epidemic form or having had smallpox on board must be vaccinated or show satisfactory evidence of recent vaccination or of having had smallpox, or be detained in quarantine not less than fourteen days, and all effects and compartments liable to convey infection disinfected.

4. All passengers occupying apartments other than first and second cabin shall be vaccinated prior to entry, unless they can show that they have had smallpox, or have been recently successfully vaccinated, or be detained in quarantine fourteen days.

ARTICLE III.—TREATMENT IN QUARANTINE OF CHOLERA-INFECTED VESSELS.

1.* Remove all persons from the vessel (if cholera has occurred on board) save those necessary to care for her. Place the sick in hospital

* It is required only if cholera has occurred on board.

nd carefully isolate those specially suspected. Segregate the remainler in small groups wherever it is practicable. Those believed to be specially capable of conveying infection must not enter the barracks until they are bathed and furnished with sterile clothing; nor should ny material capable of conveying infection be taken into the barracks, specially food.

2. At once proceed with the disinfection of the hand baggage, and, where practicable, bathe those detained.

3. If cholera has occurred in the steerage, all occupants thereof must e bathed.

4. All baggage and effects accompanying steerage passengers and ny baggage or effects that may have been exposed to infection must be lisinfected.

5. Such articles of cargo as are liable to convey infection must be lisinfected.

6. All living apartments and furniture and such other portions of a essel as are liable to convey infection shall be disinfected.

7. On cholera-infected vessels the water supply must be changed vithout delay, the casks or tanks disinfected by steam or 10 per cent olution of potassium permanganate, and after thorough rinsing refilled rom a source of undoubted purity, or the water supplied be recently oiled.

8. Nothing shall be thrown overboard from a cholera-infected vessel, ot even deck sweepings. Such things shall be burned in the furnace r in a place specially designated, but not in the galley.

9. No communication shall be allowed between any vessel in quarntine and the shore or any other vessel, except through the quarantine officer, or by his order, through his agents.

10. The disinfection of iron vessels shall be as follows:

(*a*) *Holds.*—After mechanical cleansing, the hold to be thoroughly vashed with an acid solution of bichloride of mercury 1 to 800 (mercury part, hydrochloric acid 2 parts, water 800 parts), applied to all surfaces by means of a hose. If danger is apprehended from the poisonus effects of the mercury deposited on the surfaces they can be subsequently washed down with clean water.

(*b*) *Steerage.*—The same treatment should be given the steerage as he hold, but when there are steam pipes provided for each compartment (for the prevention of fire), steam disinfection of the steerage hould be practiced. The temperature in all parts of the compartments o be not less than 100° C.

(*c*) *The forecastle or apartment for crew.*—After mechanical cleansing, he application of bichloride of mercury in the manner heretofore prescribed, or steam disinfection, if facilities are provided for the same.

(*d*) *Officers' quarters, cabin, staterooms, etc.*—All compartments thereof o receive the same treatment coming under the same conditions as heretofore specified, with the following exceptions: The decorative and metal work in cabin, saloons, etc., should, after mechanical cleansing, have an application made of 3 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid, applied by means of a brush or cloths. After remaining for two hours, wipe off with dry cloths.

(*e*) Disinfection by twenty-four hours' exposure to 10 per cent volume of sulphur dioxide, after mechanical cleansing, may be substituted in each of the above *a*, *b*. *c*, and *d*.

11. Leather cushions shall be wetted with 3 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid, and upholstered goods may be treated in the same way, or by steam.

12. The water ballast of a vessel coming from a cholera-infected port should be discharged at sea, or if discharged in fresh or brackish water, must be previously disinfected. The tanks to be refilled with sea water or disinfected.

13. For a wooden vessel the treatment is as above, except that fumigation of the hold and living apartments with sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent volume, must precede the other treatment for the hold forty-eight to seventy-two hours; for the living apartments, twelve hours.

14. All solid ballast to be discharged or disinfected previous to disinfection of hold. All ballast discharged ashore or in fresh water to be disinfected. Only clear, hard, close-grained rock may be permitted to remain on board after disinfection by dipping (immersing) in an acid solution, 1 to 800, of bichloride of mercury. Ballast removed from vessels must not be taken from the quarantine station.

ARTICLE IV.—DETENTION OF PASSENGERS ON ACCOUNT OF CHOLERA.

1. The people detained shall be inspected by the physician twice daily and be under constant surveillance, and no intercourse will be allowed between different groups while in quarantine.

2. The water and food supply will be strictly guarded to prevent contamination.

3. In any group in which cholera appears the sick will be immediately isolated in hospital, and the remaining persons in the group shall again undergo disinfection and be detained not less than five days thereafter.

4. After five days from last exposure to infection, any group among which no choleraic disease has developed may be released from quarantine after a final disinfection of clothing.

5. Food of a simple character, sufficient in quantity, thoroughly cooked, shall be issued to those detained in quarantine. No fruit shall be permitted.

6. Cleanliness and disinfection of quarters and cleanliness of person shall be enjoined and enforced daily. Disinfectants shall be used where there is any possibility of infection.

7. Water-closets, urinals, privies, or troughs shall be provided, and means used for their disinfection before their contents are discharged into pits of unslacked lime.

8. The body of no person dead of cholera shall be allowed to pass through quarantine. The body should be cremated, if practicable. If not, it should be wrapped without preliminary washing in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500, and buried, surrounded by caustic lime.

ARTICLE V.—DISINFECTION OF CARGO OF CHOLERA-INFECTED VESSELS.

1. Articles of cargo requiring it will be disinfected by—

(*a*) Steam heat of 100° C. for not less than thirty minutes after such temperature is reached, or by boiling the same length of time.

(*b*) Wetting thoroughly with bichloride solution, 1 to 800, or with 3 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid.

(*c*) Exposure to sulphur dioxide, volume of 10 per cent, for not less than twelve hours.

2. Clothing and bedding will be disinfected by—

(*a*) Exposure to steam from 100° to 102° C. for thirty minutes after such temperature is reached, or by boiling for thirty minutes.

(*b*) Immersing in bichloride solution, 1 to 800, or solution of pure carbolic acid, 3 per cent, until thoroughly wetted, and allowed to dry before washing.

This last process (*b*) to be used only for articles that will be injured by steam or boiling.

ARTICLE VI.—RAGS.

1. All rags and old textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper, and all old gunny, old jute, etc., fit only for remanufacture, gathered, collected, packed, or shipped from or via any port or place where cholera (cholerine), yellow fever, or plague exists, or where smallpox or typhus fever prevails in epidemic form, and for thirty days after the port or place shall be officially declared free from such diseases or epidemic, shall be denied entry into any port of the United States.

2. No rags or old textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper or articles enumerated in 1, Article VI, which have not been disinfected in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 4, of the United States Laws and Regulations, February 24, 1893, shall be admitted into the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—TREATMENT OF VESSELS INFECTED OR SUSPECTED OF BEING INFECTED WITH YELLOW FEVER.

1. Where practicable, at once remove the sick to hospital and remove and isolate all persons not required for the care of the vessel.

2. If the hold is deemed infected, there shall be a preliminary disinfection of the same with sulphur dioxide and bichloride solution.

3. All ballast except close-grained hard rock must be discharged. This may be retained aboard if disinfected by dipping (immersion) in an acid solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800.

4. The bilge should be cleansed with sea water, if possible, before disinfection, and the hold rendered mechanically clean.

5. After discharge or disinfection of ballast the vessel should be disinfected as provided in Article III, paragraphs *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* of these regulations, treating living rooms in addition with fumigation with sulphur dioxide, 4 per cent, twenty-four hours' exposure.

6. All baggage and clothing, bedding, hangings, etc., shall be disinfected by steam at 100° to 102° C. for thirty minutes after such temperature is reached, or boiling thirty minutes. Articles liable to injury by steam or boiling should be disinfected by immersion in solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800, or solution of pure carbolic acid, 3 per cent, all articles to be wholly submerged and thoroughly wetted.

7. Cargo shall be disinfected *in situ*, if possible, by thorough aëration, followed by fumigation with sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent strength, forty-eight hours' exposure. Where it is impossible to disinfect *in situ*, the cargo should be removed and disinfected.

8. The personnel of the vessel shall be detained *five* days from completion of the disinfection, *or three days if all packed effects of passengers, crew, and vessel are handled exclusively by quarantine employés.**

*Although it is known that the period of incubation of yellow fever may be over three and in some cases more than five days, the statistics, so far as can be obtained, of the *quarantines* of the United States demonstrate that the three days' detention after completion of disinfection is reasonably safe with regard to *suspected* vessels. To this practice is the added requirement that packed effects of passengers, crew, and vessel are to be handled exclusively by quarantine employés. While three days is the minimum required under the above conditions, it is recommended that five days' detention be imposed, as provided for at the national quarantine stations.

9. Persons arriving on a vessel upon which yellow fever has occurred at port of departure, on the voyage, or on arrival, shall be detained not less than five days from the completion of disinfection.

10. If disinfected under the supervision of an accredited medical officer of the United States at the port of departure, the period of quarantine may date from completion of such disinfection, and shall not be less than five days.

11. Passenger traffic may be allowed during the quarantine season from Havana to any southern port of the United States under the following conditions:

(*a*) Vessels to be of iron and clean immediately prior to taking on passengers.

(*b*) The vessel must lie at moorings in the open harbor at Havana, and not approach the wharves, nor must the crew be allowed ashore.

(*c*) All passengers and crew must be immune to yellow fever.*

(*d*) All baggage and articles liable to convey infection shall be disinfected as required by United States laws and regulations at port of departure or port of arrival in the United States. No bedding or household effects to be allowed to enter.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL QUARANTINES.

ART. VIII. At United States ports where there is neither national nor local quarantine, vessels will not be admitted to entry until the collector of customs shall be satisfied that the vessel may be admitted without danger to the public health; and in case the said vessel shall be found to have quarantinable disease on board, or to have had such disease on board during the voyage, the collector of customs at such port may remand such vessel to the nearest national or other quarantine station where proper accommodations and appliances are provided, there to undergo purification and disinfection according to the regulations governing national quarantines.

1. Quarantine will be maintained at South Atlantic and Gulf Quarantine Stations from May 1 to November 1, and at Dry Tortugas from April 15 to November 15.

Boarding and inspection stations will be maintained throughout the year.

2. Quarantinable diseases are cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, plague, and typhus fever.

3. Vessels shall be inspected, without avoidable delay, between sunrise and sunset.

4. The quarantine officer shall at once demand from the master the prescribed bill of health. Should the vessel have no bill of health, she shall be detained and the fact reported at once to the collector of customs.

5. In making an inspection of a vessel, the bill of health, ship's log, and crew and passenger lists and manifests shall be examined, together with clinical record of all cases treated in hospital during the voyage. The crew and passengers shall be mustered, according to the lists, and any discrepancies found investigated.

---

*The evidence of immunity which may be accepted by the sanitary inspector is:

First. Proof of continued residence in an endemic focus of yellow fever for ten years.

Second. Proof of previous attack of yellow fever.

6. Vessels arriving at any national quarantine station having quarantinable diseases on board, or having had cases during the voyage, or at port of departure, shall be placed in quarantine. After certificate of discharge shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station, the vessel shall be admitted to entry under section 6 of act of February 15, 1893.

7. Pilots bringing infected vessels will be detained in quarantine a sufficient time to cover the period of incubation of the disease for which the vessel is quarantined, or if, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, such pilots have been exposed to infection. The dunnage of pilots shall be disinfected when necessary.

8. Prior to the discharge of ballast, or removal of suspected dunnage, a preliminary fumigation or disinfection may be required in the discretion of the quarantine officer, which shall be done by the quarantine employés only.

9. In cholera-infected vessels the water supply must be changed without delay, and the casks disinfected by steam or a 10 per cent solution of permanganate of potash, and thoroughly washed with pure water.

10. All persons on vessels detained on account of smallpox who have been exposed to the contagion will be immediately vaccinated.

11. After mechanical cleaning, discharge of ballast, or shifting of cargo, the vessel shall be disinfected by sulphur dioxide, not less than 10 per cent volume, twenty-four to forty-eight hours' exposure, followed by a washing with acid solution of bichloride of mercury (1 to 800).

12. Discharge of ballast and disinfection of the hold of a vessel will generally be unnecessary when the vessel is detained on account of smallpox.

13. In a wooden vessel fumigation should precede the washing with bichloride; apartments above decks to be closed twenty-four hours, and below decks from forty-eight to seventy-two (the time necessary to allow the sulphur dioxide to penetrate all dead spaces and rotten wood).

14. Objects of polished metal should be removed before fumigation of any compartment.

15. Mattresses, bedding, clothing, dunnage, and textile fabrics* should be exposed to steam at a temperature of 102° C. for a period of thirty minutes after such temperature is reached.

16. Articles which can not be disinfected will be destroyed.

17. The detention of vessels for cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, and typhus fever shall cover the period of incubation of the disease, the time of detention to commence from the date of last exposure. Yellow fever, not less than five days; typhus fever, not less than twenty days; smallpox, except in cases of successful vaccination, not less than fourteen days; cholera, not less than five days.

18. Steam vessels from suspected or infected ports where yellow fever prevails may be allowed to enter at the port of Baltimore and ports north of Baltimore, Md., after five days from date of departure from such port, without disinfection or detention, unless in bad sani-

*Articles of rubber, leather, skins, celluloid, hats, and gutta-percha buttons, etc., are destroyed by this process, and should be disinfected by immersion in bichloride solution (1 to 800) or 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid, the articles to be wholly submerged.

tary condition, or with bad sanitary history.* In either case they will be detained in quarantine five days after disinfection. This regulation to apply to the North Atlantic coast only.

19. A vessel calling for orders, supplies, or coal only may be allowed to proceed, unless there is a quarantinable disease on board at the time, or such disease has been on board at ports en route, or at ports of departure, and when she is believed to be infected, in which case coal or supplies by barge can be towed to her, and she can take the coal or supplies from the barge with her own crew; but the local health officer at the port shall allow no person or dunnage from such vessel to go ashore.

20. Passengers on ships detained at quarantine shall be removed therefrom as soon after arrival as possible.

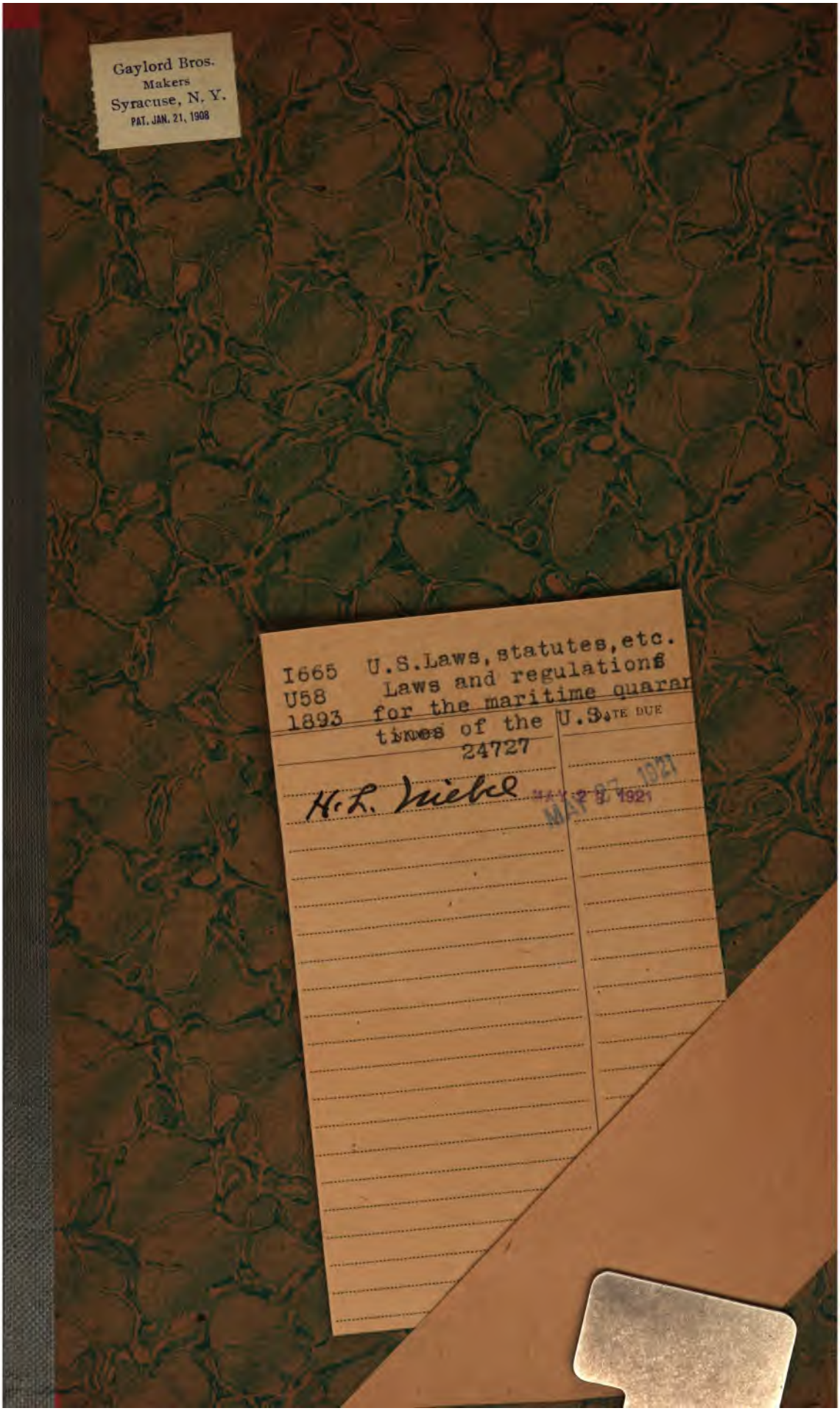
Passengers and crews detained at any national quarantine will be subject to rules and regulations promulgated from time to time by the Supervising Surgeon-General for their government.

*The following circumstances are among those which shall constitute bad sanitary history for a vessel within the meaning of this paragraph: Sailing from a badly infected port; lying in a badly infected locality of any infected port; lying long in a harbor and having much communication with shore of an infected port; shipping men from shore in an infected port. Such men should not be allowed to leave the vessel save under the same conditions as passengers, or even more rigorous ones, as their dunnage may be exceedingly dangerous. If shipped from any other vessel without going ashore, save to consul's office, the condition of the vessel which they left is to be considered only.

LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY

To avoid fine, this book should be returned on or before the date last stamped below.

MAY 2 1 1914


Gaylord Bros.
Makers
Syracuse, N. Y.
PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

I665 U.S.Laws, statutes, etc.
U58 Laws and regulations
1893 for the maritime quaran
tines of the
24727

H. L. Siebel

U.S. DATE DUE

MAY 27 1921